THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months, - - - $15 00
" " " 3 " - - - 8 00
" " " 1 " - - - 3 00
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months, - - 5 00

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, or for a longer or shorter period.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, MAY 17th.—At sun rise this morning the enemy, on the south side, were reported falling back on their entrenchments, in front of Bermuda Hundred's Neck.

Fifteen hundred prisoners captured yesterday.

The Cadets of the Military Institute were in the fight at New Market Saturday, and behaved splendidly. Loss four killed and fifteen wounded.

The New York "Times" of the 13th, claims a victory over Gen. Lee. On Wednesday captured Gen. Ed. Johnston, two brigadiers, over three thousand prisoners, and twelve pieces of artillery.

Later European news unimportant, except that the government is sustained on the question of the Tuscaloosa, by thirty-four majority in the House of Commons.

Gold in New York one hundred and seventy-four.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, MAY 18th.—The Senate passed the bill amendatory to the currency act of last session, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue one of the new issue for every three of the old, to be funded on the 1st of January, or as soon there after as practicable. He shall reduce the circulation to two hundred millions. Any State having old treasury notes may receive the new issue in exchange for half the amount—bonds for the other half. Holders of treasury notes entitled to be exchanged for the new issue may fund them at same rate of exchange in four per cent bonds—not taxable—either principal or interest. Holders of four per cent certificates may exchange them for bonds as above described, at the rate of three for two, transferable by delivery of four per cent certificates. They shall enable holders to use the same in payment of government dues.

The Senate also passed the House bill to provide for the redemption of the old treasury notes held by the Indian tribes.

The House concurred in the resolution fixing the day for adjournment.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, MAY 18th.—Later advices received from the United States this afternoon report Gold advanced in New York to two hundred.

Lincoln has called for 200,000 additional troops. The report seems to be credited.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, MAY 18th.—Last night the train from Danville ran into a flat car on the bridge across the Staunton river. The collision threw the engine and several cars off the tract.—Six passengers were killed and a number wounded—mostly soldiers.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, MAY 19th.—The Senate concurred in the House joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Forrest and the officers and men of his command during the recent campaign.

A resolution from the committee on military affairs, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire what further legislation was necessary to prevent the publications in the newspapers giving information in regard to army and navy movements. After a brief discussion it was adopted.

In the House, Mr. Foote made a lengthy speech in favor of repealing the act suspending the privilege of the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. Rives has the floor to-morrow.

[SIXTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, MAY 19th.—A dispatch from Gen. Lee, dated Spottsylvania C. H., May 18th, 7 p. m., to the Secretary of War says the enemy opened his batteries on a portion of Ewell's line, and attempted an assault, but failed. He was easily repulsed; subsequently he cannonaded a portion of Gen. Hill's lines, under Gen. Early.

The casualties on our side were very few.

[SEVENTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, MAY 19th.—The enemy's gunboats shelled Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, yesterday.

Last night a force of Yankee cavalry made a raid on Guinae's Station and burnt the building at that place.

It is reported this afternoon that Butler's troops are leaving Chesterfield, embarking in transports.

[EIGHTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, MAY 19th.—Brigadier General Gordon, of North Carolina, died yesterday, from the effect of wounds received in battle on the Brooke road, near Richmond, last Thursday.

From Staunton.

STAUNTON, MAY 18th.—General Breckinridge's victory at New Market was even greater and more complete than at first announced. We captured six pieces of artillery and nearly one thousand stand of arms. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners is heavy.

Siegle ran thirty miles without stopping, abandoning hospitals and destroying a portion of his train. His large cavalry force alone, prevented us from burning the bridge in his rear before the rout, and thereby capturing the whole.

Our success was chiefly due to a day and night march of over thirty miles, and commencing the attack before the arrival of one of his divisions, which was whipped after it did arrive.

Siegle commanded in person. Brigadier General Stayl commanded his cavalry, while Generals Sullivan and Couch each commanded a division.

The enemy encamped last night, on Cedar Creek, the swollen condition of which alone checked their flight.

Our advance is two miles below Strasburg, and, it is thought Siegle will continue to Martinsburg.

From Clinton.

CLINTON, VIA SUMMIT, MAY 18th.—The news from Alexandria, up to day before yesterday, says Banks has been there fourteen days, cut off from all communication. It is supposed he will attempt to cut his way through by way of Marksville.

A large flotilla of gunboats went up Red river yesterday morning. Heavy firing was soon after heard in the direction of our batteries in Fort DeRussy. Result unknown.

Steele has retreated with the remnant of his army, to Little Rock, pursued by Price and Marmaduke.

Colonel Scott attacked the transport Missis ippi, yesterday, opposite the mouth of the Red river, striking her twelve times. A gunboat shelling our forces at the time. Damage unknown, but great confusion on board.

A cavalry dash was made on Sunday, into the plantation adjoining Port Hudson, capturing a stockade fort, garrisoned by negroes. Sixty-five mules, some horses and clothes, were captured, mill burnt and twenty of the garrison killed.

LANDING OF YANKEES IN FLORIDA.

[Special to the Savannah Republican.]

LAKE CITY, May 18th.—A reliable report reached here to-day that the Federals had landed at Tampa, and had advanced in some force as far as Brooksville, which place they burned. Brooksville is about forty miles from Tampa.

It is also reported that the enemy have landed and occupied Bay Port, but no reliable particulars have yet been received.

THE EVACUATION OF DALTON.

[Special to the Atlanta Confederacy.]

CALHOUN, May 13th.—Dalton was evacuated last night by our forces, and occupied this morning about ten o'clock by the enemy.

Our forces fell back to Resaca, where the enemy attacked them this evening. Considerable artillery and musket firing was going on when the train left this evening at 5 o'clock.

RECENT FEDERAL LOSSES.

The New York *Daily News*, of the 13th, has the following statement of recent Federal losses:

Banks, 10,000 out of 60,000.
Sherman's, 20,000.
In North Carolina, 5,000.

The *News* forbears to give the Federal losses in the recent battles between Grant and Gen. Lee, as the terrific slaughter was then progressing, and at last accounts had reached 50,000.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864. [No. 24.

LATE WAR NEWS!

From the Petersburg Express of the 18th.

THE FIGHT OF MONDAY NEAR DREWRY'S BLUFF—A BRILLIANT VICTORY.

All accounts concur in representing the fight of Monday near Drewry's Bluff, as being one of the most gallant and glorious of the war—numbers considered. It commenced at early dawn, and was pressed with such constant and unremitting vigor by the Confederates, that the Butlerites and their boasting leader, had neither rest nor quiet until the victory was complete. The work was finished up by ten o'clock, and but for a little mishap, about which the least said the better, we could now have had 10,000 of these villainous invaders in our possession. As it is we have between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners, several pieces of cannon, a large lot of ammunition, and many other valuable stores. But better than all, we killed and wounded at least 2,000 of the enemy, and have the balance of the Bermuda Hundred army, with Butler at their head, hemmed up in a little neck of land between the James and Appomattox rivers, hugging the water under cover of their gunboats. On the very day that this glorious success was achieved, Northern papers reached us, with the ridiculous official dispatch of Butler to Lincoln's Secretary of War, in which he uses this language:

"Beauregard, with a large portion of his command, was left south of the cutting of the railroad by Gen. Kautz. That portion which reached Petersburg under Hill, I have whipped to-day, killing and wounding many, and taking many prisoners, after a well contested fight."

We have not the particulars of Monday's fight, but a gentleman who participated in the artillery fight, informs us that the three companies of Washington New Orleans Artillery behaved, as they always do, with distinguished gallantry, and not only silenced several of the enemy's pieces, but mowed down the enemy by the score.

The battle was opened on the left at 3½ o'clock, by Gen. Gracie's Brigade, and soon became general. President Davis was on the field, but was not seen by many of our troops.

A large portion of Gen Hickman's Brigade was captured, including the General and all his Staff. We also captured four stands of colors. Our informant heard of sixteen pieces of artillery taken, but only saw five, viz: two 10 pounder Parrotts, two 20 pounder Parrotts, and one 12 pounder Napoleon.

We succeeded in turning the enemy's right flank, and getting between it and the river, at an early hour; and later in the day, a vigorous attack upon the enemy's centre by Gen. Ransom, succeeded in piercing it through, and this gave us a large number of prisoners, and several pieces of cannon.

General Beauregard presented the Washington New Orleans Artillery with four beautiful Parrott guns captured from the enemy, for distinguished gallantry.

The enemy lined the woods with sharp shooters, and succeeded by this mode of warfare, in killing and wounding at least 200 of our men.

Our casualties will probably reach 300, the greater portion of them wounded. The wounds generally, we are pleased to hear, are very slight.

The turnpike is now clear of the enemy, and the railroad will be immediately repaired and put in running order.

A reconnoissance made yesterday along the entire line, failed to discover the enemy anywhere near the localities which they have lately occupied. There is no doubt that he has withdrawn to his breastworks and gunboats, and we fear that he cannot be induced to leave them. If he does, and advances far enough to give the Confederate soldiers a chance at him, Butler will be the most severely drubbed, as he is now the most despicable creature on either Hemisphere.

ANOTHER BATTLE SATURDAY.

Grant renewed the contest with General Lee Saturday. In relation to this fight, a participant furnishes the Richmond *Enquirer* with the following particulars: During the engagement the enemy charged and broke through the lines of Jones', Walker's (Stonewall) and a part of Stuart's brigades and fell upon the left flank of Lane's brigade, taking a few prisoners, before the brigade could form properly to repel the enemy. Gen. Lane, with all the rapidity possible, swung back his left, pitched into the enemy, drove him back with terrible slaughter, and recovered the works on the right. Then the brigades of Generals Gordon, Thomas and Doles, coming to Lane's assistance, they all jumped over the breastworks and pursued the enemy deep into the woods, continuing the pursuit until ordered back by Gen. Lee.

In the afternoon, the enemy directed an attack upon a salient held by parts of Heth's and Wilcox's Divisions, when Lane's brigade was ordered to take the assaulting column and a battery in flank, by way of diversion. A hot fire was poured into the brigade as it charged the battery, which consisted of six twelve-pounder Napoleon guns, but our men darted forward, shot down the cannoniers, captured the pieces, between three and four hundred prisoners, and three stands of colors. The cannon were abandoned, there being no horses on the ground to bring them off.

Our informant states that Gen. Edward Johnston was certainly captured in Thursday's fight.

Grant undoubtedly issued whiskey rations to his troops on that day, as was abundantly proven by the statements of prisoners.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

Confirmatory of the above, Gen. Lee telegraphs to the President from Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 14, as follows:

The enemy assaulted Wilcox's lines this morning and were handsomely repulsed. Mahone's and Lee's brigades attacked his left, capturing three hundred prisoners and four stands of colors. Light skirmishing along the whole lines during the day. The enemy seems to move towards our right. In the afternoon Wright's and Harris' brigades assaulted his left and captured some prisoners and one stand of colors.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

MORE OF THE GREAT BATTLES.

A special telegram to the New York *Tribune*, dated "Old Wilderness Tavern, May 6, 9 p. m.," says:

"The most terrific battle yet fought closed today. Lee's entire army has made repeated and furious assaults upon our right and left wings, commanded by Hancock and Sedgwick, with temporary successes, but has been driven back with great slaughter.

An attack was made about 4 o'clock this afternoon, simultaneously upon our whole line, which was gallantly repulsed.

Towards dark the enemy concentrated upon our extreme right, and fell suddenly upon Sedgwick, crushing in a portion of his line.

General Sedgwick succeeded in reforming his line and securing it against further disaster, and the enemy withdrew from his front under the cover of darkness.

Our losses have been heavy. Our army to day has certainly achieved a decided success. It has baffled all the offensive efforts of the enemy. The number of our wounded is estimated at from six thousand to eight thousand."

A letter in the New York *Tribune*, describing the action of the Sixth Corps, in the battle of the Wilderness, says:

"An officer of Sedgwick's staff remarked, "We are in great danger of our position being turned." Just as we were leaving to ride along the length of Sedgwick's line, we heard the rebels cheering in our front, which suggested that an order was being read, or that General Lee might be riding along the lines." Fifteen minutes later, firing of musketry broke forth in heavy and repeated volleys, mingled with the sound of which came that familiar yell which indicates a rebel charge; and as the sounds grew rapidly nearer it was too evident that Sedgwick had experienced the misfortune which had been anticipated the entire day.

Soon the Sixth Corps are rushing in disorderly masses out of the woods, some weaponless, some hatless, all heartless, panic-stricken and pale; some with extended neck and arms, with drooping heads and hands and some indignantly and angrily shouting to their companions, charging them with cowardice and dishonor. The crowd marched through the valley and up the opposing hill, part only gathering resolution enough to make a stand upon the summit. Stragglers were streaming toward the river in the greatest confusion.

Another letter to the *Tribune*, says:

"Gen. Sedgwick attempted to rally the men, but it was of no avail, and night came upon the Sixth Corps—scattered and broken—with large losses of killed, wounded and captured. Gen. Seymour, recently returned from Florida was captured."

Another letter written from the battle field, says:

"It was the most wicked assault thus far encountered—brief in duration, but terific in power and superhuman momentum. The first few minutes we were staggered. Stragglers streamed to the rear in large numbers, choking the roads and causing a panic by their stampede and incoherent tales of frightful disaster. It was even reported at the general headquarters, that the enemy had burst entirely through, and supports were hurried up."

The enemy admit their losses are enormous. A correspondent reports the following to be the loss in one single corps:

"Wounded up to six o'clock, Friday, p. m. 2,100; killed up to the same time, 500; killed, wounded and missing during the turning of the left wing, 4,000. Total, 6,600."

Another correspondent says of the loss in Sedgwick's corps:

The lowest estimate in killed, wounded and captured made here is about seven thousand. The highest fifteen thousand.

SPEARE'S RAIDERS.

These detestable marauders are again annoying us slightly. They reached the road between this city and Weldon on Monday, and during the day tore up the track for about a mile and a half this side of Jraratt's Station, burnt the new water tank, and stole what little in the vicinity they did not steal on their visit there a few days since. It is also stated that they have again burnt the bridge over Nottoway river four miles below Stony Creek, but that they did not come up as high as the creek. They made an effort to leave Monday night, via the same route that they did before, but upon reaching Freeman's Bridge, over the Nottoway river, discovered that some friendly Confederates had torn it up. They encamped Monday night in the vicinity, and we presume left yesterday for City Point, but could not learn at a late hour last night what route they had certainly taken, or that they had gone at all. Of course the defenceless people in their line of march are to suffer again all the horrors of a visit from the most unfeeling gang of thieves that ever robbed a hen roost.

LATER—THE RAIDERS REPULSED—GEN. DEARING PURSUING.

A train from Weldon reached Petersbug last night at 11 o'clock. From soldiers who came up we learn that Speare attempted to burn the bridge over Stony Creek yesterday, but was held at bay by a small force there, and a few citizens, for a half hour, At this very critical juncture, Gen. Dearing's Cavalry Brigade made its appearance up the road from the city, and the raiders incontinently fled. Four were killed on the spot, and three captured, and our cavalry were hotly pursuing them when the train left. Gen. Dearing has one of the most efficient commands now in the service, and he is not the man to abandon such game as Speare's men. What may be left of them when they get to City Point, will not be worth much the balance of this year. As their horses were probably rested, he will hardly get a general engagement out of them, but many straglers must fall into our hands.

THE VICTORY OF GEN. BRECKENRIDGE.

The sounds of victory which reach us from the Valley of Virginia, remind us of the days of Jackson. It seems that the Dutchman Seigel used his legs to the best advantage. However, it was no new thing for Seigel. He has often run in Missouri, before the victorious legions of Sterling Price, and he certainly could not have expected to do anything else, when that noble hero, Gen. Breckenridge, who has never known defeat, confronted him. By the way, we heard some good news from Richmond last night. It was reported there night before last, that Gen. Breckenrige had fallen upon Seigel's flying legions a second time, and inflicted upon him a more terrible thrashing than on Saturday. We hope this may provecorrect, but up to this writing, we are without official confirmation, and fear that our informant has been misinformed. We know, that if Seigel allowed the gallant Kentuckian to get within reach of him, he was whipped, and that badly.

GRANTS VICTORIES ALL A HUMBUG.

A letter has been received in Richmond from friends in Washington, to the effect that Grant has received all the reinforcements that could be sent to him—that the last ten thousand had already gone forward and that but three thousand men were now garrisoning that city. The Republican Congressmen were much depressed at Grant's failure, and notwithstanding the bulletins put forth by the Government, the immense losses already sustained plainly showed that no victory had been won over Gen. Lee. It was feared that unless something decisive speedily occurred, the peace men would introduce peace resolutions.

This letter, says the *Enquirer*, was written several days before the Thursday's battle, and doubtless the 'last ten thousand,' was pushed into that desperate fight. It is evident that Lincoln has determined on sinking all on this last effort against Richmond. If foiled now, *peace* is not distant. We must be successful.

AVERIL'S RAID IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

There have been dozens of rumors during the past week, regarding the situation in Southwestern Virginia, but by a telegram received at the War Department Saturday, we have an official statement of the condition of affairs in that section.—The Salt Works and Lead Mines are reported safe.

The enemy moved from Blacksburg on the 12th, and went to Newport, Giles county, Virginia.—General Crook had twelve regiments of infantry, ten pieces of artillery, and, according to a Yankee prisoner, one brigade of cavalry, which joined him since the battle of Cloyd's Farm. This prisoner states that Averill left Charleston seventeen days ago, with our brigades of cavalry; that on reaching Logan Courthouse, he detached one brigade to join Crook; with the three remaining brigades he moved on, and met Gen. W. E. Jones six miles from Wytheville, on Tuesday, and after a severe fight, fell back.

A later dispatch, dated Christiansburg, Saturday, states that the enemy had gone in the direction of Monroe county.

The commands of French and Jackson intercepted Averill's command near Newport, and scattered it to the mountains. The main body, under Crook, would reach Greenbrier on Saturday. Little damage has been done to the railroad, except at New River bridge.

THE RAID ON THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.

The Yankee raiders did but little damage to the South-side railroad—so little, that the road is already in running order, and the cars passed over it yesterday. They would have passed over Monday, but the day was a holiday with the negroes, and the most of them were absent. The company will suffer some in a pecuniary point of view, by the burning of the depots at Wilson, Wellville and Blacks and Whites. At the latter place, the raiders burnt also a few empty cars, the Confederate Hospital, and two stores, owned respectively by a Mr. Scott and Mr. White. The christian name of these gentlemen we have been unable to ascertain. Very few government stores have been burnt at Blacks and Whites.

The damage done to the Danville road was repaired, and the trains passed over it Monday evening.

We are pleased to state that both roads are now heavily guarded their entire length by infantry, artillery and cavalry, and should the Yankee negro stealers and hen-roost robbers, pay either line another visit, they will be likely to meet with a reception not altogether pleasant.

THE BATTLES.

The carnival proceeds. A terrible battle in Spottsylvania, on Thursday last, is announced. The enemy, says the *Enquirer*, fight under the inspiration of whisky, and at an enormous expense of blood, succeeded at one point of their attack in capturing two thousand prisoners and twelve or fifteen pieces of artillery. Advices from the field state that they had captured twenty-four pieces, but that thirteen were recovered. [A correspondent of the *Herald* says all the prisoners were re-captured except about 700]—Friday was comparatively dull. On Saturday the battle was renewed, and the enemy repulsed, losing heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. Northern papers of the earlier part of last week, come filled with inflated bulletins, but, from late dates, the enthusiasm awakened by the former appears to have abated. The carnage in the Federal ranks and the poverty of encouraging events are beginning to strike home, and the peace men of the Yankee Congress are getting ready, it is said, with their olive branch.

THE FIGHTING NEAR DREWRY'S BLUFF.

During the spirited fights which have been going on around the fortifications covering Drewry's Bluff, the spirit and gallantry of our troops were admirably displayed. On Saturday night about 8 o'clock, the enemy made an attack upon the right of our line, and charged on Kemper and Clingman, who repulsed them with comparative ease. The loss was very heavy.

LATER.

There were two desperate attacks made upon the right of our lines around Drewry's Bluff, west of the Petersburg turnpike, on Saturday night, the first occurring about dusk, the second about eight o'clock. The enemy was promptly repulsed, Corse's Brigade taking the principal part, and charging them over the breastworks.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicines by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pluriesy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $300; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to two Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina, and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS,
16—w&d5t. Goldsboro, N. C.

ADVERTISING, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

THE MERCURY!
THE MERCURY!

BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!

BRILLIANT AND CHARMING,
WITH ROMANCES, SKETCHES, TALES OF REAL LIFE, NOVELETTES, INCIDENTS, AND ANECDOTES OF THE WAR!
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS, POETRY, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, WITTICISMS AND MISCELLANY!

INCLUDING
TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH AND OTHER LANGUAGES,

Making a complete Casket of *Polite Southern Literature!*

IT IS A HOME JOURNAL FOR THE HOUSEHOLD!

IT IS A SOLDIER'S PAPER FOR THE CAMPS!

IT IS A TRAVELLER'S COMPANION FOR THE CARS!

IT IS PLEASANT READING FOR EVERYBODY!

All of the most Prominent and Talented Authors in the South, as well as the younger favorites, are writing for

THE MERCURY.

☞ Subscribers can be supplied with back numbers, containing the following

BEAUTIFUL AND THRILLING STORIES:

"THE TRUMP THAT TRIUMPHED;" a Tale of Love.
"JEROME ELLIOT;" a Tale of the War.
"MAUD: or, THE GHOST FROM BENEATH THE BRIDGE."
"THE REFUGEE'S NIECE," founded on incidents of the War in North Carolina.
"THE DESERTER'S DAUGHTER;" an exciting Tale of Real Life.
"JENNIE ASTON;" a Romance.
"TRIED FOR MURDER;" a Thrilling Romance.
"KRETTEL;" an exciting Story from the German.
"ALARO VENZILATA; or FLORETTA'S RING;" an Italian Tale of Love and War.
"BLUE AND SCARLETT;" being Incidents and Anecdotes of the War, etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

"NON INTERVENTION;"
"THE REFUGEE'S HOME;"
"THE CASTLE OF SPAGNETO;"
"THE DESERTER'S DEN IN DOVER SWAMP.

All these articles, together with an endless variety of LITERARY MISCELLANY, are contained in the first three numbers of Vol. IV, 1864, (commencing April 30,) of this really SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL.

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address, WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply those useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.
6—d1m.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. B Ellmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen E. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 20, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—In consequence of the high prices of material, and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" " 3 months,	8 00
" " 6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months,	3 00
" " 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, which they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.

May 9th, 1864.

GOV. VANCE

Will address the people of JOHNSTON COUNTY, at SMITHFIELD, on Monday next, the 23d instant.

On Tuesday, the 24th, he will address the people of ORANGE COUNTY, at HILLSBORO'.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION or DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1856.

All Southern men feel that Mr Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required, to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slave-holding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgment, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 29th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C. FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * *

MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed. they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January*, 1861.

* * * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress. January 29th*, 1861.

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greely) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress, same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation;* or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress same date.*

* * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out and so must all the border Slave States.* * * *

It is foolish to talk about saving the Union now and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay and it is folly to talk about bringing them back. *Progress. February 20*, 1861.

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. * * * * —*Progress. February 23d*, 1861.

* * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress. same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there *was* a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union*, the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress, March 22d*, 1861.

War News.

On yesterday we received for the first time, in nearly two weeks, our Petersburg exchanges by mail. From this we take it the railroad has been repaired between that city and Weldon.

Deeming it of more importance than anything we could say to our readers at this time, we devote the most of our space this morning to extracts taken from the columns of the *Express* and *Register*.

We have no additional news at this writing (8 o'clock, p. m.,) from Gen. Johnston's army, except that he had evacuated Dalton, and fallen back in the direction of Resaca. If anything is received before going to press it will be found under the telegraphic head.

P. S.—As we were going to press, at 12 o'clock last night, a gentleman, who had just arrived in the city from the west, brought us the Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday morning, from which we make an extract of the last great fight in Spottsylvania. We will give the full particulars to-morrow:

THE STRUGGLE.

There is nothing new to add to the condition of the struggle for Richmond to-day. The last great fight in Spotsylvania no doubt satisfied the enemy for a day or two, and he is looking about to see how he may better his situation for the next encounter.—He must be terribly damaged. No army could lose half its force in the battle field without a sense of exhaustion and soreness that would require, at least, temporary rest. We may suppose, reasonably enough, that Grant has had at least half of his army put *hors de combat*. Our well informed correspondent estimates his force at 92,000 *muskets*, which would make his entire force, of all descriptions, fully 150,000. The enemy's own reports acknowledged a loss of 35,000 in the engagements before his abandonment of the Germanna ford. Since then there have been at least three heavy engagements near Spotsylvania Court House, in the last of which the general estimate is that he lost fully 20,000 men; his columns, stimulated to enthusiasm, if not to fury, by lies as to Yankee victories and by whisky, rushing *en masse* upon our defences, were mowed down like grain by the reaper. If we put down 15,000 for the remaining sanguinary conflicts of the eventful two weeks of fighting, we have 70,000 men—within a fraction of half the force we may suppose to be the outside of Grant's number.

"Now and Then."

On the 24th October, 1862, a Conservative meeting was held in the county of Wake, to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented HENRY W. MILLER. W. W. HOLDEN was appointed Chairman of the Committee on resolutions, and, among others, reported the following:

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of the State on the result of the late elections, by which Col. Vance was made Governor, and a Conservative legislature secured. We point with pride and satisfaction to the inaugural speech of Gov. Vance, as embodying the sentiment and wishes of the *whole* people of this State in the great emergency; *and we pledge ourselves, as heretofore, to wage the war in defence of our country, as long as a hostile foot is on our soil.*

Resolved, That we, the Conservatives of the county of Wake, *are determined to maintain unity and harmony among ourselves*, and to do our full part in preserving liberty at home, while our brave soldiers are contending for it in the field, &c.

Such was the language held by Mr. HOLDEN then. He was determined to maintain "unity and harmony among ourselves;" and now this same Mr. HOLDEN is doing what no body else could do so effectually in the State, to split the Conservative party in twain. It is useless to make the assertion that GOV. VANCE has changed, for he is the same man now that he was then.

Gen. FOWLE, who was nominated then for the Commons, is the same good and true Conservative *now* that he was *then*. He is for GOV. VANCE. Let Conservatives remember these facts, and enquire if there is any good reason why Mr. HOLDEN should try to destroy the Conservative party, by playing into the hands of the Destructives as he is now doing. No wonder that he is the favorite of so many "originals" of the straitest sect.

We understand that "the Conservatives," of the straitest sect, and also those of the slightly crooked, are determined to provoke a discussion on the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and on the law of conscription. It was unreasonable on our part to expect that these partizans would rise over their ordinary elevation.—*Confederate.*

The lovers of civil and Constitutional liberty in North Carolina imperatively demand legislative action on the subject of the *habeas corpus;* and we trust this demand will be promptly responded to by the General Assembly. Whether discussion be "provoked" or not, let the solemn protest of North Carolina be recorded in a manner no less emphatic than has been done by Mississippi and Georgia. If there be gentlemen in the Legislature who are desirous of recording their names in favor of the late act of Congress against the personal liberty of the citizen, let them take the advice of the *Confederate*, and we will guarantee that they will never again be burthened with legislative honors. They may console themselves forever after, that "the post of honor is the private station."

We trust the action of the General Assembly in this behalf will be *unanimous* as it was in Mississippi We hope that, if discussion *is* "provoked," it will all be on the side of public liberty.

☞ We understand from the Petersburg *Register* that if Gen. WHITING had co operated with Gen. BEAUREGARD, according to orders, the forces commanded by Beast BUTLER would have been entirely cut off from their retreat to Bermuda Hundreds, on the James river. The *Register* says Gen. WHITING has been relieved.

☞ Mr. AVERA, of Johnston, has introduced resolutions in the House of Commons, "condemning the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus.*"

☞ We are pained to record the death of Major JAMES J. IREDELL, 53d Regiment N. C. Troops. He was killed, we learn, in one of the late battles in Virginia. Another noble martyr in the cause of Southern independence.

☞ The Salisbury *Watchman* has commenced the publication of a *daily*, in order to meet the demand at that place for the telegraphic dispatches. We wish our cotemporary abundant success in his new enterprise.

GEN. HECKMAN.

Brigadier General Heckman, captured near Drewry's Bluff Monday, is a German of full habit, quite gentlemanly, and looks as if he had rather be at the North than in the Libby Prison at Richmond.

From the Wilmington Journal.

WASHINGTON, N. C.

This town, not long since flourishing and beautiful, is now a smoking ruin. Three-fourths of its buildings are in ashes; delicate women, feeble old men, helpless children have lost their all by the fires of the 30th April and the 9th May, 1864. They have been turned homeless into the streets; their provisions, their furniture and their clothing having perished in the general wreck. Washington, before the war, probably contained a population of something like twenty-five hundred. Of course the active men are mostly in the army or exiles at other points, and unable to assist the sufferers who are left, while the adjacent country, harried and plundered by the Yankees for two years, is equally unable to render any assistance, which, if it comes at all, must come from more favored sections, whose people, if they have not escaped the consequences of the war, have at least been saved from its actual ravages.

The case of the people of Washington appeals in the most forcible manner to the sympathies of the people of the whole State. It is a matter of duty, and ought to be a matter of pleasure for those who have anything to divide, to divide it freely with the suffering people of our sister town of Washington. Without prompt aid the most direful consequences must ensue, and we are told that many must actually perish.

The people of Wilmington are earnestly appealed to to contribute liberally. The fate of Washington might have been their fate. They ought to show by their acts their thankfulness that it is not; by their cheerful giving that they are worthy of the blessings they enjoy.

* * * * *

We have received a copy of the following circular, which we lay before our readers with a view of enforcing the considerations already urged.—The writer, Mr. Stanly, is fully cognizant of the facts he states:—

WILSON, N. C., May 11th, 1864.

To the Conductors of the North Carolina Press:

GENTLEMEN: Before the Yankees evacuated the town of Washington on the 30th ult., they set fire to the town in several places, and about one-half of it was consumed. On the 9th inst., the town was again fired, (as is believed by an incendiary,) and one half of the remainder of it was laid in ashes. Three-fourths of the town are destroyed. Hundreds of aged men, women and children have had their houses, furniture, clothing, provisions—their all—destroyed, and they are now enduring all the horrors and sufferings incident to such a calamity. The people of Beaufort county have been so completely robbed and stripped by the Yankees and negroes for two years, that they are unable to assist or alleviate the wants of the sufferers. Many of them must perish unless the patriotic and liberal citizens of more favored localities come to the rescue. They have responded nobly to appeals made to them in behalf of other suffering communities, and I cannot believe that they will refuse their aid to these sufferers, if their claims were properly presented. I most respectfully request that you will call the attention of the public to the necessities of our people, and urge them to prompt relief. Any sums of money forwarded to me at Raleigh prior to the 1st of June, and after that time to this place, will be placed in the hands of discreet citizens of the town, for the use of the most needy sufferers. Mr. James A. Willard, of Wilmington, and Mr. Martin Stevenson, of Greensboro', will receive any contributions which may be handed or sent to them for the same purpose, and I have no doubt but that the Editors of the different newspapers in the State will also receive the contributions of the liberally disposed.

Very respectfully,

JNO. A. STANLY.

P. S.—It may not be amiss for me to state that Beaufort county, though within the enemy's lines for over two years, has sent to the field thirteen full companies by voluntary enlistment, out of a voting population of about 1,400, and that many of the greatest sufferers by these fires are the aged fathers, mothers, wives, children and sisters of these soldiers.

The following are the resolutions of Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, now before the Confederate States Senate:

"1. *Resolved*, That the Congress of the Confederate States of America has the undoubted right, during the invasion or rebellion, and when the public safety require it, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that while so suspended, it is not competent for any Confederate Judge to discharge from custody any person held under or by virtue of the Confederate States.

2. *Resolved*, That the State Courts, being established by State authority can, in no manner, be affected by Confederate legislation, and that, therefore, an act of the Confederate Congress, suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* does not apply to them, and in no wise prevents their exercising such jurisdiction, or issuing such writs as by the laws of their States they are allowed to exercise or issue.

3. *Resolved*, That the State and Confederate Governments are separate, distinct and co-ordinate Governments; that each has its legislative, executive and judicial departments, and is a perfect government in itself, and therefore neither can interfere in any manner with the legislative, executive or judicial action of the other, and that the courts of neither can inquire into the legality or illegality of the arrests of persons in custody under the authority of the other, or afford such persons any relief.

4 *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the Confederate States is, as to the States and between them, a compact, and that each has, as in all compacts between sovereigns, a perfect right to declare its true intent and meaning, and that the citizens of each State are bound by such decision.

5. *Resolved*, That as to the citizens of each State, the Constitution of the Confederate States having been ordained and established by the same authority as the State Constitution, is equally supreme and binding over them as their Constitution is, and that the Government established by it, to the extent of its delegated powers, of which the State only is the judge, is as fully empowered to act for them as their State Government, and that when it does so act, their State Government, having no supremacy over the Confederate Government, cannot release them from their obligation to obey."

A GENTLEMAN BRUTALLY MURDERED.

On Monday last a party of negro Yankee cavalry, committed a most diabolical murder in Charles City county, Va. The victim was Mr. J. L. Wilcox, residing thirteen miles from the Courthouse on the Lower Chickahominy.—The negroes, under the direction of a white officer, first burned his dwelling, outhouses, and everything upon the place. Mr. Wilcox was standing in the yard looking on the ruins of his home, when one of the negro cavalrymen ordered him to "march." Mr. Wilcox refused. The negro called to the white officer to know what he should do as Mr. W. was resisting. The officer replied shoot him, whereupon, one of the negro guard fired and shot him through the head, below the left ear, and as he was falling, another fired and shot him through the right arm and side. Mr. W. died instantly.

It is said that the Yankees have also certainly hung Robert Ely, a painter, living in Charles City, and arrested Judge John M. Gregory, of the same county.—*Petersburg Express.*

AVERILL'S RAIDERS DISPERSED.

RICHMOND, May 15.—Official news from Southwestern Virginia says: Averill's command was routed at Newport, Giles county, by Gens. Jackson and French, and were scattered in the mountains. The main body of the raiders are retreating towards Greenbrier. Little damage was done the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, except the destruction of the bridge over New River. The Lead Mines and Salt Works are safe.

Northern papers state that Paducah, Ky., is threatened by the Confederates.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, May 19th, 1864.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. T. H. Pritchard, of the Baptist church.

A communication was received from the House concurring in the proposition of the Senate to raise a joint committee on the subject of supplying the families of soldiers. Committee on the part of the Senate: Messrs. Young and Wooley.

Also, a communication on the subject of blockade running. Committee by the Senate: Messrs. Boyden, Smith of Anson, and Patton.

Also, a communication on the writ of *habeas corpus*. Committee by the Senate: Messrs. Warren and Hall.

A bill was presented by Mr. Simpson to incorporate a bridge company in Rockingham county. Referred to the committee on corporations.

A bill was presented by Mr. Young to incorporate a Stonewall importing and exporting company. Referred to the committee on corporations.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hall in favor of the securities of W. T. Vann, sheriff of New Hanover county, extending their time to collect taxes. Put upon its several readings and passed.

By Mr. Bagley, a bill authorizing the transfer of causes now pending in counties within the enemies lines, to counties not subject to the annoyance of the enemy. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

By Mr. Warren, a bill to extend the time for comparing the poles of counties subject to the interruption of the public enemy, and authorizing other persons to act in the place of the sheriff in cases of emergency.

By Mr. Outlaw, a bill fixing the per diem of the members for the present session at $30, and mileage at 40 cents, passed its several readings, and transferred to the House.

A communication was received from the House, proposing to raise a joint committee on the subject of impressments. Agreed to. Committee by the Senate, Messrs. Leach and Sanders.

A communication was received from the House in favor of the Sheriff of Caswell county.

Mr. Lassiter presented a paper signed by citizens of Granville county, recommending certain citizens of that county, over the age of 45, to be appointed as magistrates of that county.

Mr. Matthews offered a resolution for having certain magistrates of Stokes county supplied with the Revised Code.

On motion of Mr. Young, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock, a. m.

NOTE.—Mr. Adams of Guilford, should have been reported *present* on the first day of the session, as also Mr. Boyden, of Rowan, and Mr. Smith, of Anson, who were incorrectly reported as absent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Journal of yesterday's proceedings read and approved.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Shepherd, from the committee of finance reported adversely upon the resolution proposing to suspend the collection of the State taxes.

Upon a resolution to exempt from taxation the funds of all corporations and societies, for the education of the orphans of soldiers, &c., the committee recommended a bill, which in a subsequent stage of the session, passed its several readings, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Shepherd, from the same committee reported the following bills:

A bill to lay a tax upon the coupons of certain State bonds. (This bill has reference to 3 per cent. bonds, which are redeemable in 20 years or sooner, if the State may determine to take them up. The bill is intended to make the holders of the coupons present them for payment, or suffer a tax of 25 per cent.)

Resolution in reference to certain acts of the Public Treasurer.

Resolution in reference to the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Sherwood from the Committee on education reported favorably on a bill to incorporate the "Soldiers' Orphan Home."

A message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, transmitting a report from the President and Directors of the Institution of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, asking for additional appropriations to meet the expenses of the Institution.

Also a message informing the House that his Excellency had already furnished all the correspondence between President Davis and himself upon the proposition of peace.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Foy, that the Secretary of State furnish to each magistrate in the county of Onslow, a copy of the Revised Code.

By Mr. Barnhardt, in favor of J. S. Montgomery.

By Mr. Dunn, in favor of Thos. J. Kennedy.

By Mr. McKay, that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee, to enquire what legislation was necessary to amend an act entitled "an act to restore the jurisdiction of the Courts and for other purposes.

By Mr. Cowles, that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee to consider so much of the Governor's message as relates to the conscription of persons between the ages of 17 and 18 and 45 and 50.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Burgin, a bill to amend an act entitled "an act to prohibit the distillation of liquors."

By Mr. Shepherd a bill to incorporate the Cross Creek Manufacturing Company, in Cumberland county.

By Mr. Logan, a bill to authorize William Ray, of Cleaveland county, to distill whisky for medical purposes.

By Mr. Brown, a bill to allow A. J. Hood, tax collector of Mecklenburg county, further time to collect the taxes.

By Mr. Sherwood, a bill to repeal an act entitled "an act to authorize the Governor to employ slave labor on fortifications."

By Mr. Harrison, a bill to incorporate Yanceyville Female Seminary.

By Mr. Shepherd, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Mill Manufacturing Company.

Received a message from the Senate transmitting an engrossed bill "to amend an act entitled an act to authorize four justices of the counties of Carteret and Craven to appoint a commissioner, and for other purposes." Passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the rules being suspended, the following bills were taken up and considered:

A bill to amend an act ratified December 15th, 1863, entitled "an act making appropriations for the military establishment of the State." (This bill legalizes the expenditure of certain monies, for the use of the Quartermaster's department.) Passed its several readings.

A bill in reference to the payment of taxes. Passed its several readings.

Also, a resolution approving the course of the public Treasurer.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to turn over certain monies to the sinking fund, which he might receive from the Confederate government

The bill to tax the coupons upon certain State bonds, while on its second reading, was,

On motion of Mr. Carter, made the special order for to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

Received, a message from the Senate, transmitting an engrossed bill increasing the mileage and per diem of the members, to-wit: per diem $30, mileage 40 cents.

On motion, the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to morrow.

GEN. JUNIUS DANIEL.

The body of this gallant North Carolinian, who was killed last Thursday in the fight near Spottsylvania Courthouse, reached Richmond Sunday evening, from Guinea's depot.—*Petersburg Express.*

EAST TENNESSEE UNION CONVENTION.

Pursuant to public notice, the Knoxville-Greenville Convention assembled in the Supreme Court Room, in this city, on Tuesday last, the President, Thomas A. R. Nelson, in the chair. The crowd of delegates was large, and the number of spectators in attendance was very great—the interest felt and manifested being intense.

Mr. Nelson made a calm, dignified and patriotic speech, setting forth, in a brief but comprehensive way the history of the rebellion, and his arrest and treatment. He said that it was due to himself, and to the Convention, to state that he did not approve the emancipation of Mr. Lincoln, and he had so expressed himself on different occasions; but with equal candor he stated that he believed Mr. Lincoln to be an honest man, having the good of the country in view. He stated that he regarded slavery as dead and buried, and as he was left to choose between the old Government without slavery, and the miserable Government of the Confederacy, he was for the old Government. He had no confidence in the honor, integrity or patriotism of the leaders of the rebellion. When captured on his way to Washington, and taken to Richmond, he had agreed with the rebel authorities to a course of neutrality, and this he did, among other reasons, because they were not then, or now, to his knowledge, exchanging political prisoners. They had violated their agreement with him, by coming to his house in arms and uniforms, pointing loaded guns at him, and destroying his property, and he felt that no obligation rested on him to remain neutral any longer. He resigned his office as President of the Convention, and took his seat on the floor as a delegate. His speech was well received, being repeatedly cheered, and went very far to relieve him of his embarassed condition, growing out of his publications touching the rebellion. The truth is, Mr. Nelson is a Union man—has never been anything else—and has risked his life in the cause of the Union, and in opposing this infernal rebellion.

Upon Mr. Nelson's retirement, Wm. Heiskell, one of the Vice Presidents, was, upon motion of Gen. Spears, declared President of the Convention. He took the stand, and after a few appropriate remarks, took his seat and announced that the Convention was ready for business. Upon motion, the Convention adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock. Before the adjournment the roll of names was called by counties, and a resolution adopted requiring the President to fill up the vacancies in the Business Committee of thirty, occasioned by deaths and by some two, at least, who had turned traitors, McDowell, of Green, and Harris, of Sevier.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Convention met, when Col. Houk, of Anderson, offered a resolution to the effect that none but loyal men should occupy seats in the Convention, and otherwise so worded as to doubt the loyalty of some who were delegates. This resolution got up a protracted discussion, in which Messrs. Houk, Trewhit, Pickens, Baxter and W. B. Carter took part. Finally, upon motion by Col. Williams, of Knox, the motion was laid on the table.

The Convention then adjourned to meet next morning at 7 o'clock, and the Business Committee went into session, at which, several short speeches were made and a preamble and ten resolutions were offered by W. B. Carter, as expressive of the views of the Convention but no action was had thereon, the Committee adjourned to meet next morning at 8 o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention was called to order at nine o'clock, and a committee was appointed to visit the room of the Business Committee of thirty, to learn when they would probably make a report for their action. The Convention then adjourned to meet again in the afternoon.

The Business Committee were in session all day, and had under consideration three different preambles and resolutions presented, one by W. B. Carter, of Carter county, one by Gen. Spears, of Bledsoe county, and the other by Dan Trewhit, of the county of Hamilton. A long debate sprang up upon the merits of these papers, and is still progressing, near night, and as we go to to press. The issues involved are the new State questions, and questions of the everlasting nigger. It will not be in our power to give all the decisions made by the Convention, in this issue, but must defer it until next week.—*Brownlow's Whig, Apl. 16th.*

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE THE following Conservative Ticket for Wake County:

For the Senate:

SION H. ROGERS.

For the House of Commons:

WM. LAWS,
THOS. J. UTLEY,
DAN'L G. FOWLE.

May 18, 1864. 23—tf.

$19,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES!

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, 28TH MAY, IN FRONT OF THE Store of Messrs. CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers, I shall sell, to the highest bidder,

$19,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES,

One's, Two's and Three's.

The sale is by order of the County Court of Wake, and they will be sold in amounts to suit purchasers.

J. F. HUTCHIN'S,
County Trustee.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

May 18. 23—td.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALES!

SATURDAY, MAY 21st, 1864.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store:

$20,000 Confederate 8 per cent Bonds, for which $5 bills will be taken at par value.

$100 in Gold and Silver Coin. Sold for the same currency.

One good Jersey Carriage.
One good one horse Wagon.
One set Double Harness, and other goods.

May 18. 23—td. JAS. M. TOWLES, Auct.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.

For circulars and information, apply to

May 16. 21—3m. Maj. WM. M. GORDON, Superintendent.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.